

The Hongkong Telegraph

No. 14.]

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1881.

[PRICE—\$16 PER ANNUM.]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, on **MONDAY NEXT**, the 4th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., unless previously disposed of by private contract, the very valuable building ground nearly opposite the Ko Shing Theatre in Queens-road West and known as the Yee Tai Timber Yard. Terms of sale \$1,000, to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the balance may remain on interest at 6 per cent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale refer to

SHARP & Co.,
Auctioneers and Valuers of Lands, Houses and Estates,
13, Queens-road Central, opposite the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 4th July, 1881, at noon, at the godowns of Messrs. Thomas Howard and Co., West Point.
S. H. (in triangles) 200 cases of MATCHES, ex *Nigata-Maru*.
Terms of Sale.—As customary.
HUGHES & LEGGE,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1881.

Insurances.

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

During my absence from Hongkong, **MR. ROBERT COOKE** will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
LONDON AERATED
WATERS,
AND GENERAL AGENTS.
7, Beaufield Arcade.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.
Good accommodation for Visitors, English & American Billiards. Tiffin at One o'clock. Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
J. Cook,
Proprietor.

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
AND AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTERS OF PARISIAN
GOODS, SPANISH WINES, AND
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Special lines in Fancy and Plain
SATIN, SILK, AND GAUZE DRESSES.
A variety of Richly TRIMMED
COSTUMES, from the first houses
in Paris.

Elegant Dressing & Morning
GOWNS.
BATHING DRESSES in the latest
Style.

MUSLIN SHAWLS, CRAVATS,
and FICHUS.

An assortment of Fine FRENCH
CORSETS.

Ex recent Mail Steamers.
Ladies' and Children's STRAW
HATS in great variety.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.
RIBBONS and SASHES of every
description.

Silk and Lisle Thread STOCKINGS.
COLLARS and CUFFS in latest
Fashions.

SATIN and KID SHOES.
White and Colored KID GLOVES.
Gentlemen's SILK and SATIN
SCARVES.

French BOOTS and SHOES.
A large collection of Elegant Art-
icles suitable for presents, from the
Grand Magasins du Louvre.

Picasso & Lubin's Celebrated
PERFUMES.

The most varied collection of Fancy
Goods in the Colony.

SHERRIES of the Finest Quality
at extremely low prices.

Note the address, 48, Queen's-road
Central.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

T. N. DRISCOLL.
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER,

AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,
Jewellers, Silver-smiths, and
Opticians.

Charts and Books.
Nautical Instruments.

Sole Agents
for *Louis Audemars'* Watches;
awarded the highest Prizes at every
Exhibition;

and for *Voigtlander and Sohn's*
Celebrated OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central.

JOHN NOBLE.
CHRONOMETER, AND WATCHMAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH.

Meteorological and Nautical
Instruments.

No. 8, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS
AND LUMBER
always on hand.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

N. M. Khamisa.
Drapery Store, Nos. 8 and 10,
Peel-street,

HAS For Sale, recent arrivals,
European Goods.

Infants' Christening Robes.
Ladies' Skirt Pleatings.
Frilling, assorted kinds.

Children's Washing Hats.
Ladies' black and white Net Hat
Shapes.

Carrying Cloaks.
Ladies' Costumes, of the best quality
and latest designs.

Crowdson's Long Cloth, assorted
qualities.

Pale blue, pale pink, and cream,
Mull Muslins.

Infants' Bonnets, Silk, or Wool.
Ladies' Silk Garters, assorted shades.

Ladies' Silk Hose; also white, black
and fancy Net.

Pale blue Book Muslins; also in
cream.

Ladies' striped Cotton Hose.
Gentlemen's Balbriggan Half-hose.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, from
Dawson & Sons.

Ladies' Singlets.
Gentlemen's Singlets.

Ladies' Shoes from Dawson & Sons.
Silk Ribbons.

Ladies' Tennis Shoes, Stays, Silk
Scarves.

Children's Singlets, and a lot of
useful articles for Ladies' dresses,
&c., &c.

Indian Goods.
Gentlemen's Smoking Caps.

Cashmere Shawls.
Cashmere Cloth for Ladies' dresses.

Indian Jewellery, comprising Silver
Bangles, Necklaces, Belts, &c.

Rampoorce Chudr.

&c., &c., &c.

Chinese Goods.
Silk Craps, Shawls, Silk Hand-
kerchiefs, Scarves, &c., &c.,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1881.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now shewing in the Gentle-
men's HOISERY and
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS,—

Lisle Thread HALF HOSE.
White and Colored COTTON HOSE.

Balbriggan HALF HOSE.
Silk, and Spun Silk HOSE.

Smedley's GAUZE MERINO VESTS.
India GAUZE SINGLETS.

Smedley's GAUZE MERINO PANTS.
Anglo-Indian GAUZE PANTS.

Bathing DRAWERS and BRACES.
SILK UMBRELLAS.

STRAW HATS in great variety.
White LONG CLOTH SHIRTS.

REGATTA SHIRTS, Neat Patterns.
All Wool, and Silk & Wool PAJAMA
SUITS.

LINEN COLLARS in every Shape
and Size.

White and Colored Bordered
HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain
and Hem-stitched.

SCARVES, TIES and CRAVATS,
Latest Styles received every
month.

Black and Drab FELT HATS.

Drills and Ducks, Fancy Summer
Tweeds and Suting FLANNELS,
made up to order on the premises
at short notice and at moderate
rates.

The Furnishing Department is re-
plete with every article in this line
viz:—

Brussels and Tapestry CARPETS.
STAIR CARPETS.

FLOOR CLOTHS.
IRON BEDSTEADS.

Patent SPRING MATTRESSES.
BED LINENS.

COUNTERPANES.
Rep, Damask, Crotone and Laco
CURTAINS, &c., &c.

All orders entrusted to us for cov-
ering Suites of Furniture, laying down
Carpets and Floor Cloths, making up
Curtains, &c., &c., will be carefully
supervised by an experienced Euro-
pean Assistant.

SAYLE & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Temporary Premises, Crosby's Store,
adjoining Messrs Lane, Crawford &
Co's.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just received
Donaldson's Rough Sketching
for Engineers.

Martin's Life of the Prince Consort,
complete.

The Revised New Testament (shortly).
The New Musical Instrument "THE
ORGANETTE."

Dictionary, Universal Knowledge, 15
handy Vols.

Rigg's Treatise on Steam Engine.
Boulger's History of China.

American Collections of Modern Music.
Cigarette Machines.

Clarke's Manual of Engineering.
Knight's Engineering Dictionary.

Lavater's Physiognomy.
King's War-ships of Europe.

Sawyer's Electric Lighting.
Aylward's The Transval of to-day.

Lord Paget's Crimean Journal.
Wade's Tzu-Erh-Chi.

New Customs Publication on SILK.
Fyfe's History of Europe.

ALL THE NEW NOVELS OF THE DAY.
Pinto's Through Africa, in Portuguese.
New Dance Music! New Songs!

New French Novels.
Large Stock, New Pipes.

Sweet Caporal, Old Judge, Entre Nous
and other popular Cigarettes.

All the Novelties from Vienna, Lon-
don, Paris and America.

Summer Games, Lawn Tennis, Croquet,
&c.

New Fine Art Goods.
New designs in Playing Cards.

The Japanese Lacquer Playing Cards.
Mathematical Instruments.

Colour Boxes and Artist's Sandries.
New Menu and Name Cards.

New designs in Stationery.
A new stock of Tanchnitz Novels.

A large stock of well finished European
ACCOUNT BOOKS in full and
half binding, also Ladies' and Gen-
tlemen's Chit Books.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1881.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SUMMER NECESSITIES.
Cooling Drinks and Tonics:—

Neurotone, A NEW TONIC.

Devonshire Cider.
Rhapsodia and Cowslip Wine.

Ginger Ale.
Lemonade and Soda Water.

Sparkling Summer Ale.

SUMMER UNDER CLOTHING:—
Light and Durable in Silk.

Indian Gauze.
Lisle Thread.

Balbriggan and Cotton.

Washing Ties and Gloves.
Shirts and Collars.

Sun Helmets and Straw Hats.
Umbrellas.

Lawn Tennis Sets
Parlour Curling Pond.
Lawn Bowls.

Aunt Sally and Skittles.

Bath Sponges and Towels.
Bathing Drawers.

FRESH GROCERIES and House-
hold Stores.

New Butter. New Milk.

PERFUMERY, Fruit Salt, Quinine,
Parish's Food, Prickly Heat and
Carbolic Soaps.

Eau de Cologne.
New Novels.
Billiard Cues.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Marine House, 15, Queen's-road.

HAVE for sale ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in quarts and
pints. After Dinner CLARETS in quarts and pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE
MAURIN, &c. &c.

De St. Marceaux & Co's CHAMPAGNE in quarts, pints and half-pints.
CLARET in WOOD.

CHATEAU D'Y, CUNEO, MARASCHINO.
Price list on application.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,

GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS, viz:
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.SHIP—MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.Prompt Attention given to Coast
Orders.HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

Notices to Correspondents.

All communications should be addressed
to The Editor "Hongkong Telegraph,"
15, Wellington Street.All letters for publication must be
written on one side of the paper only.Correspondents are requested to forward
their names and addresses with all
communications intended for insertion,
not necessarily for publication, but as
evidence of good faith.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers who do not receive their
newspapers within thirty-five minutes
after the time of publication will oblige
by communicating with the Editor.

THE

Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 30TH JUNE, 1881.

In Part III. of Chinese Immigration Mr. Seward dwells at some length on the objections which have been made to the presence of the Chinese in California, and raises at the very commencement of the first chapter the point, which has excited so much discussion in Hongkong, notably in the celebrated *Perusia* case about three years ago, namely, the character of Chinese labor in foreign lands, whether it is servile or free. Acknowledging that the people of California would be entirely justified in condemning the system of labor if it were tainted by the essence of slavery, Mr. Seward trusts to be able to prove conclusively that it is not (he does not say, nor has been) in any sense a system of slave or servile labor "although it is perfectly certain that Chinese women have been held in California under contracts, and that the system in vogue so far as they are concerned, is one which should be condemned and corrected." It appears to us that the foregoing sentence is somewhat inconsistent and contradictory; however a cursory examination of the facts laid before the Congressional Commission by the anti-Chinese party may clear up matters considerably. Mr. Pixley, agent of the municipality of San Francisco deposed that the men at least came voluntarily; under contracts of labor undoubtedly; but these contracts were not entered into under coercion, the men were certainly free emigrants in a sense. Many of them came of their own means, others had to wait until the first comers made money, and sent them their passage money. There were indisputably "many instances where the Chinese Six Companies, or wealthy members of them, send to bring them here, in order that they may go upon their rolls and become laborers, out of which they make money as middle men or agents." The Central Pacific railroad demanded ten thousand of these laborers, and the demand

was greater than the market afforded. Through the Six Companies they sent their money to China, and brought them here, and that is the way in which they come." Mr. King, agent of the anti-coolie clubs said:—"The majority of Chinese males probably come here voluntarily, as Mr. Pixley suggests, but are bound by servile labor for long terms of years, and while such contracts exist they are to all intents and purposes the absolute slaves of the contractors. For although these contracts are void by our law, yet the superstition and fear of the Chinese bondsman for his master is so great as to prevent him from breaking his contract. That such fears are well founded we shall show by evidence, and we shall establish, further, this fact, that death at the hands of a Chinese assassin has frequently been the fate of the Chinese slave who attempted to break his shackles and regain his freedom." There can be no manner of doubt, whatever in the minds of right thinking persons, that, if the above statements were properly established, and authenticated by reliable evidence, there has been a great deal of Chinese servile labor in California. We have seen so much of what has been called domestic slavery in Hongkong, similar in a great many respects to that described by Mr. King, that we cannot but believe that he had good grounds for most of his statements. However, Mr. Seward asserts that the only evidence presented to the Commission in support of the declaration made by Mr. King regarding the assassination of Chinamen who attempted to break their contract, was founded upon pure hearsay, and generally unworthy of credence. He then proceeds to define a distinction which is to be drawn between a contract to repay money advanced, or due and owing in any way, out of earnings. Under the former, the individual might be required to give his services for a month, or a year, or five years to his creditor. He would not be at liberty to choose his employment, he would be in a sense a man in bonds, and any considerable class of such labor might justly be considered servile. Such contracts as these, according to Mr. Seward, are discouraged by the American Government, both at home and abroad, although in some instances (such as apprentices bound to masters in order to learn a trade, and seamen), they are permitted and sustained by law. The laws, of course, do not disfavor contracts to repay money advanced, nor discourage in any sense the obligation which a debtor should entertain toward his creditor, and we may safely enough assume that if a Chinaman in San Francisco, or Sydney advanced a friend in Canton, or Hongkong, a sum of money to enable him to emigrate such money would be recoverable in a court of law; but morally that is a matter which has no bearing on the question at issue. Taking the whole of the evidence adduced, and giving Mr. Seward every credit for believing what he asserts and for having the courage of his opinions, there cannot be a doubt to the unprejudiced thinker, that men who are brought from their own country by and under contracts with the Six Companies and similar organisations; who are herded together in gangs and numbered as if they were so many beasts of burden; who remain entirely under the control of the contractors until the money advanced for passage, &c., has been paid off, without the power to better their positions in any way—can hardly be termed free agents. That they are not slaves in the same sense as the negroes were, prior to the great war between the Federals and Confederates, may be at once conceded; but on the other hand it is equally certain that they work on a very different footing to ordinary emigrants from Europe or Eastern States, and that apparently was the point which the Anti-Chinese party in California desired to establish. The

whole of the evidence taken runs in the same groove; that the Chinamen who come to California come voluntarily, although many of them are financially assisted to get there, and after their arrival are put into some kind of employment. For this assistance they pay a percentage of their wages until the stipulated sum is paid, and the contract cancelled. Mr. Seward, who disputes the part assigned to the Six Companies, triumphantly cites the evidence given by the managers of these companies before a committee of the Senate of California in April, 1876, to strengthen his views. We think he is rather unfortunate in this matter, as where self-interest is so intimately concerned, the honest truth could hardly be looked for from that class of Chinese, and their evidence, on the face of it, is worthless, and totally unreliable. We are rather at a loss to understand what Mr. Seward is referring to when he speaks of "the advanced position which the Chinese Empire has held in regard to slavery, of the democratic quality which pervades its polity, and the absence of caste among its population." He then proceeds to say that "the most lucid statement which I have seen in regard to the forms of servitude which exist in China, is contained in a report made by Dr. Eitel, interpreter to the government of Hongkong, which will be found in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* of the 4th February 1880. The system as described is a part of the patriarchal polity of China, and is so far unlike the slave systems of other regions, than an injustice is done by speaking of it as slavery." To Dr. Eitel's declaration that he had never seen an adult male slave in China, he adds his own testimony after a twenty years residence in the country that he had never seen a native to whom the term slave would seem applicable. Domestic servitude in China is undoubtedly a system which has existed from time immemorial, and although not in accordance with European ideas may possibly have much to recommend it. It is not however with domestic servitude in China we are now dealing, but with the so-called servile labor of Chinese Emigrants in other lands.

(To be continued)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Weather permitting, the Band of the "Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers" will play in the Gardens at 5.45 p.m. to-morrow.

The steamship *Meath* went into dock at Kowloon this morning, and the Russian corvette *Europa* goes into the Cosmopolitan Dock to-morrow.

We have been requested to inform our correspondent "British Ensign" that the Naval and Military services of the Russian empire are at present in mourning for twelve months, for the late Emperor, and that while such is the case it is not customary for Russian men-of-war, or indeed the ships of any other nationality, to "dress ship," although all salutes or similar compliments are duly paid and acknowledged.

In accordance with a Horse Guards General Order issued in April last, by order of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the 27th Infantry of the Army takes effect from to-morrow the 1st of July, and from that date the 27th Inniskillings will assume the title of "The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers," in conjunction with the 108th regiment and three regiments of militia. The 27th will form the first battalion of the regiment, and in virtue of becoming a Royal corps will in future wear blue facings on their European uniform.

TSO TSUNG TANG ON OPIUM.—A few days ago a Memorial from Tso

to the throne was published in the *Shén Pao* about Opium. He complained about the falling off of the Government revenue owing to the negligence of the Wei-yuans. He deplored the increasing taste for the consumption of opium. He proposes that the *lekin* tax should be made heavier and heavier, and to prevent the Government being defrauded proposes that the *lekin* tax should be for foreign opium Tls. 150 per 100 catties; the native drug being cheaper can well afford to bear the same tax, and he proposes that it should also pay Tls. 150 for 100 catties. He suggests that the Northern and Southern Superintendents of Trade, the Tartar General of Foochow, the Hopo of Canton, the Viceroy and Governors of Provinces should be consulted, and is of opinion that something must be done in this matter.—*Mercury*.

The *Foochow Herald* says that about fifty or sixty Chinese in Foochow city, who had been caught in the act of shaving their heads, were sentenced to receive a bambooing and to pay a fine of 3,000 cash each, for having disobeyed the Imperial command not to shave their heads for one hundred days, and upon liberation, their heads were painted and varnished.

During last year 553 houses in Tokio were entered by robbers, who killed seven persons, wounded fifty-six, stole yen 6,307,25. Of highway robberies, there were 74, with two persons killed, seven wounded, and yen 599,38 stolen. Larcenies from houses were 33,260, yen stolen 67,446,636. The numbers of pockets picked were 516, with a total loss of yen 2,834,494. Persons deceived by swindlers, 631; yen lost 2,357. Money was accidentally lost to the amount of yen 16,129,62; and 5,456 articles were lost. Fires 119. Robbers arrested 281, and 2 females. Petty thieves; 981 males and 3 females. Incendiaries: 19 males and 2 females. Murders; 27 males and 2 females. Paper money counterfeiters arrested, 1. Rapes, 3. Gamblers; 732 males, and 18 females. Criminals escaped from prison, 84.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

After our previous remarks on the Hongkong Tramway Scheme, the appended extract from the *Shanghai Courier* speaks for itself. Any lingering idea we may have entertained that philanthropic motives, and the general welfare of the inhabitants of this Colony, had some slight influence with the promoters of the scheme, has vanished into thin air. Can there be any doubt, after perusing the *Courier's* paragraph, that the whole concern is simply a gigantic business speculation, and nothing more?

"We hear that the prospectus of the Shanghai Tramway Company has been issued from the office of Messrs Jardine, Matheson, and Co. The capital of the proposed Company has been placed at Tls. 100,000, in shares of Tls. 100 each. The tramcars are to run from the East Gate along the Bund, through Hongkew, to Wayside, a distance of 2½ miles. The rolling stock will consist ultimately of sixteen cars, and they will be worked by 200 ponies, but at the outset the company propose to work only eight cars, with 100 ponies. The service is set down for every ten minutes, and the fares for the journey will be five cents per passenger. It is estimated the dividend will be from 11 to 12 per cent on the capital. For the present we reserve our comments on the scheme, but there is no doubt there will be considerable opposition as far as the Bund route is concerned."

Referring to Reuter's Telegrams the *Shanghai Mercury* says:—

"We have endeavored to make arrangements with the agent of Reuter's Company for the supply of telegrams to the *Mercury*, having offered to pay the same rate as our morning contemporary pays (\$50 per month); but the negotiations have fallen through, from no fault of ours. As we are anxious to give our readers all the

news we can, we shall, in the meantime reproduce the telegrams, from the *North-China Daily News*, until some more satisfactory arrangement can be made, as we don't see why we should not get the telegrams at first hand when we are willing to pay for them. We fail to see how the morning paper should have a monopoly, to the disadvantage of a more enterprising rival, as we provide the public with a popular paper, at a much lower scale of subscription and cheaper advertising rate, than our venerable contemporary."

We beg to congratulate our contemporary, *The Mercury*, on the negotiations above referred to, having fallen through. If the telegrams sent by Reuter to Shanghai are of the same class furnished at \$15 per month to our Hongkong contemporaries, the *Mercury* is far better without them.

"Some correspondence has taken place between the Australian Government and Colonel Beaumont, of England, the inventor of a new tramway motor, and which is said to have the advantage of being both noiseless and vapourless, being worked by compressed air. The motor has been tested on some of the English lines, and is said to answer remarkably well. The agreement between the Government and Colonel Beaumont is to the effect that the latter should send to Sydney at his own expense one of the motors, together with apparatus for compressing the air for experimental trial on the line here, and if it is found capable of taking a load of 30 tons up a gradient of 1 in 19 for half-a-mile, at the rate of eight miles an hour, and that it will also run 20 miles without re-charging, the Government will adopt these motors for the use of the Tramway Department. Colonel Beaumont has evidently great faith in his invention, as he takes all the expense and responsibility of sending out the motor."

We offer the above piece of news to the promoters of our proposed Tramways, as a valuable hint, which may aid their plans materially. If Colonel Beaumont has such faith in his invention, as to take the new tramway motor out to Australia at his own expense, there seems no reason to doubt that he would do the same for Hongkong. What do the professional experts think? If we must have tramways let us by all means have them of the most improved class. Which shall it be, ponies, steam, compressed air, or wire-ropes?

LATEST COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, June 30th, 1881.

One o'clock P.M.

The rush on Docks was well sustained throughout yesterday afternoon, and the stock gradually advanced until 56, and in a few instances as much as 57, became the figure for cash sales. It must however be understood that the cash business done was not of an important character, so that too much reliance need not be placed on the present quotation. A very large amount of business was done on time, nearly eight hundred shares changing hands at 58 for July, and 59 for August, and there seems to be a strong inclination this morning to continue on similar terms. We do not question the *bona fide* character of these transactions, but it certainly seems puzzling from more than one point of view.

Banks remain firm at 54, there being no sellers at that figure, although if a point more were offered, some transfers would be booked. There have been a few sales of the Sugar Refining Co's shares at 184, but there are plenty on offer at the price. We have not heard any other Stock mentioned excepting Hotels, and the inquiries about the last named led to nothing definite.

Shares.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Shares—104 per cent. premium; Buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share ex dividend.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,700 per share.

North China Insurance Company—Tls. 1,125 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. \$20 per share.

Chinose Insurance Company, —\$312 per share, Sales.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,000 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$300 per share, sellers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—57 per cent prem.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company's Shares—\$31 per share premium.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 102 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$82 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$97½ per share, Sales.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$184 per share, Sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent premium.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$126 per share, sellers.

Hongkong & China Bakery Company, Limited—\$42½ per share.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1874—(Nominal).

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1887—(Nominal).

Exchange.

On LONDON,—

Bank Bills, on demand, 3/8½

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8½

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/8½

Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 3/9

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9½

On PARIS,—

Bank Bills, on demand, 4.65

Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 4.75

On BOMBAY,—

Bank, 3 days' sight, 225½

On CALCUTTA,—

Bank, 3 days' sight, 225½

On SHANGHAI,—

Bank, sight, 72

Private, 30 days' sight, 72½

Hongkong Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register, Queen's-road.)

HONGKONG, 29th & 30th June, 1881.

BAROMETER—1 P.M. 29.922

Do. 4 P.M. 29.872

THERMOMETER—1 P.M. 83.

Do. 4 P.M. 85.

Do. 1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 80.

Do. 4 P.M. Do. 81.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. 29.860

THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 84.

Do. 9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 80.

Do. Maximum 85.

Do. Minimum (over night) 81.

MAILS.

The following mails will close:—

To-day, 30th June,—

For Amoy, per *Carisbrooke*, at 1.30 p.m.

For Shanghai, per *Amoy*, at 2.30 p.m.

For Takao, per *Cleveland*, at 5 p.m.

To-morrow, 1st July,—

For Foochow, per *Brisbane*, at 11.30 a.m.

For Manila, per *Esmeralda*, at 3.30 p.m.

On Saturday, 2nd July,—

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, per *Kwangtung*, at 5 p.m.

On Sunday, 3rd July,—

For Saigon, per *Octava*, at 9 a.m.

On Thursday, 7th July,—

For the United Kingdom and Europe, via Brindisi; the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, and the Mauritius, per *Nepaul*, printed matter at 2 p.m., letters at 3 p.m.

On Friday, 8th July,—

For Nagasaki and Yokohama, per *Malacca*, at 5 p.m.

For Kobe and Yokohama, per *Takasago Maru*, at 5 p.m.

The following mails may be expected:—

On or about Friday the 1st July:—The French mail bearing London dates of 27th May.

On or about Monday the 4th July:—The Calcutta mail of 18th June.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 29, *Esmeralda*, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, Amoy, 28th June, General.—Russell & Co.

June 29, *Danube*, British steamer, 560, Clanchy, Bangkok, 21st June Rice, and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

June 30, *Hainan*, British steamer, Conner, Haiphong and Hoihow, June 28th at 4 p.m., General.—Afonso & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 30, *C. D. Bryant*, American bark, for Iloilo.

June 30, *Sindh*, French steamer, for Marseilles.

June 30, *Middleton*, British steamer, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, British steamer, from Amoy.—41 Chinese.

Per *Danube*, British steamer, from Bangkok.—100 Chinese.

Per *Hainan*, British steamer, from Haiphong and Hoihow.—42 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

June 30, per *Sindh*—For Saigon, one Chinese. For Singapore.—Mr. R. P. Hotham, and two Chinese.

For Marseilles.—Admiral and Madame Lessofski, Dr. Koudrine, Mr. Rodinoff, Memele, Pajalkine, Messrs Kuznezoff, Siokoff, Parker, Takawa, and Saonres.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Esmeralda* reports light southerly winds to Lamoocks, thence to port light Easterly breezes and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Danube* reports left Bangkok on 21st June, had light winds and fine weather until arrival.

The British steamer *Hainan* reports left Haiphong June 27th, at 6.30 p.m. Two French Men-of-War in Port and steamship *Greyhound*, passed steamship *Conquest* in river bound in, had moderate Easterly winds and fine weather to Hoihow. In Port H.M.S. *Albatross* and steamship *Kan-chi*. From Hoihow had variable winds and cloudy weather with rain to port.

China and its Missions.

A very interesting lecture was delivered in St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Phillip-street, Sydney, last evening (May 10th); by the Rev. W. S. Swanson, of Amoy. The church was well filled. The Rev. James Cosh, M.A., presided, and introduced the lecturer.

The rev. gentleman's preparatory remarks embraced an admission that he knew very little about the special circumstances of the Chinese question so far as it affected this colony. It might be necessary to put some restriction upon the introduction of the race into this colony, but from a Christian standpoint the difficulty could perhaps be more easily solved than political agitators believed. His experience of China taught him that we knew very little of that great nation, its extent, resources, history, literature, and people. There was no greater field for industry in the world than China, and her varied climate favoured every production. If she were hermetically sealed up to the rest of the world, her inhabitants would not be denied one single necessary or luxury of life. Nothing impressed him more than the undeveloped resources of the country. Their development was not likely to be brought about so long as it was misgoverned as it is at present. When this did take place there would be no more migration of the people, because there was sufficient to support a very much larger population. The population had been very much exaggerated, though it could not be less than 300,000,000, whilst there was a verified history extending back for

2500 years. There were some out-comes from the civilisation of the country which entitled its people to more respect than they sometimes got. His experience of the race was, that if a man wanted to get the weather side of a Chinaman he would have to get up very early in the morning. The more he had lived in China the more he had become impressed with this fact. A man who went out to China with his mind filled with romance, very soon had it taken out of him. He had been conscious of the fact that a Chinaman had been watching him until he found out a weak point, and then he would work at it might and main. He would confess that he knew this was going on all the time, and he could not get away from the heathen. There were people in China who were his best friends, and he was sure they would do more for him than anybody else. He was told that the Chinese could do nothing but grow vegetables. Why, they had a literature when our ancestors were savages upon the hills. Unfortunately, that literature was a thousand times better 1500 years ago than it was at present, for then it had traces of pure theism, which had since been obliterated by Buddhism and other doctrines. Some countries had a good deal to learn from the Chinese. Though they did not put the hill country to its best uses, except in some special parts, the level land was intersected by a complete system of canal irrigation. Some of their public works—especially bridges—were splendid structures. He had seen one bridge one mile in length, which had been thrown across an arm of the sea. It consisted of a number of piers over which were thrown slabs of granite 68 feet long, 4 feet broad and 7 feet thick, three of which formed the roadway. He had seen one of these slabs replaced, and was surprised to find that the ponderous mass was brought down on a raft and raised to its position by the tide. All these works were constructed in the 9th century, and now they were being allowed to decay and crumble to dust. There was no aristocracy in China but that of literature. In his district of Fook Yen there were from 30 to 40 millions of people, and he did not believe that more than 25 per cent could read or write. Their literature consisted of classics and comments upon the works of Confucius and others, and ethical statements as to their behaviour towards their ruler and parents, and the maintenance of the rules of life. This education thoroughly gramped the mind and made of this energetic race one of the most ignorant people in the world. Nothing but the revelation of the grace of God would ever cope with their ignorance. A graduate who had been elected to one of the highest offices in the Empire had laughed at him for speaking of any other nation or emperor. He (the lecturer) did not take an optimistic view of the Chinese, because he had seen through the outer crust of their civilisation, and come upon the rottenness of their heathenism. Idolatry was, perhaps, the most innocent element of his. When one received a Chinaman's politeness one did not always have his heart. The bulk of the migration took place from two provinces. Fook Yen, his district, contained some of the best blood, for the inhabitants of the other provinces did not seem to possess the same energy. From Fook Yen 20,000 emigrated annually. He had no hesitation in saying that these people were going to be an important factor in the history of the world. Were they to allow heathenism to be cast over the world without Christianising them? Contact with Western civilisation had not done the people much good, but it had not done a great deal of harm. They had tried in vain to keep us out, but what had we done when we forced open their ports? He had seen the barracoon in which the kidnapped coolies were placed before they were sent to dig guano at the Chincona Islands, where the average life was only 18 months. These men were stolen, though Chinese agents did it. He had met a Chinese woman who had asked for her son and another for her husband, for both had been taken away in this way. It was the missionaries who were the first to put a stop to this sort of thing, and the British Government now deterred any ship flying our colours from engaging in the trade. Then we had forced in opium

against the wishes of the people, and the only argument raised by our statesmen when attention was called to the ravages of this drug was, where are we to get the nine millions from to make up the revenue from opium for India? He would answer, Got it where you like, but do not force demoralisation where this drug has already done enough injury. (Cheers.) He hoped this trade would soon be done away with, because the better class of people was opposed to it. The worst point in the Chinese character was the manner in which woman was degraded. Until she became the mother of a son she was very little better than a beast of burden. However, he was glad to say that the percentage of infanticide had fallen very greatly since the introduction of mission work to his district, and that 400 to 500 women in the same province had formed themselves into a league not to crush their daughter's feet. The mission was growing immensely; its churches were principally self-supporting, and in that part of China fully organised. They had their own pastors, and were entirely supported by their own people. They had a strong body of elders and deacons, and constituted their own presbytery—a body, to say the very least, as orderly mannered as any presbytery in the old country or Australia. (Cheers.) He alluded to the hearty co-operation there had been between the missionaries of their mother Presbyterian Church and those of the Reformed Church of America. The work extended over a large area. The stations covered 300 miles of coast and 250 miles inland. When he first went out to China there were only two small stations in his district, and now there were 90. The Government did not look with favour upon missionaries, because they did not like them to talk. One could now go from Canton through the whole of Swatow, right up to Amoy, Foochow, through Fook Yen up to Ningpo and Shanghai, a distance of 1200 miles, and sleep nearly every night where there was a little body of Christians, without travelling more than 25 miles a day. The greatest difficulty the missionaries had to contend against was the different languages. He believed English would ultimately become the common language of the nation. Nothing could exceed the despotism of the Government, and he feared that a persecution was impending. It was not the missionaries who were bearing the heat of the day, but the converts, for they were the objects of all sorts of sneers and obloquy. He thought that the sooner the European missionaries finished their work and left the country the better. If the Chinese were to be evangelised it must be done by the Chinese themselves. He would be very much disappointed if the Presbytery of New South Wales did not send them at least one missionary. (Cheers.)

Upon the motion of the Rev. Mr. M'Credie, Moderator of the Presbytery, the thanks of the audience were accorded to the lecturer for his interesting discourse, and also to the Foreign Missions of England, for permitting the reverend gentleman to visit Australia to enlighten the colonists upon the work in China:—*Sydney Daily Telegraph*.

NOTICE.

The Business of General Printers and Bookbinders, lately conducted by the late Mr. J. J. da Silva e Souza under the style of DE SOUZA & Co., will henceforth be carried on under the same style by the undersigned, as Lessees of the Goodwill, Machinery, Plant, &c., belonging to the said Printing Office.

J. J. DE SOUZA.

H. LUBECK.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SELECTED ASSORTMENT
OF MENU CARDS, SEAT CARDS,
VISITING CARDS.

Apply to
DE SOUZA & Co.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDER
FOR 1881.

NEATLY PRINTED ON CARD BOARD.
PRICE—10 cents.

DE SOUZA & Co.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 5th July, 1881, at Two p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's-road, the Collection of

CHOICE AND RARE CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS, lately belonging to W. R. LANDSTEIN, Deceased.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1881.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 6th July, 1881, at 2 p.m., at the Upper Floor of No. 15A, Queen's-road Central, the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., lately belonging to W. R. Landstein, Deceased, comprising:—

English-made Walnut Drawing-room SUITE.

Bombay Blackwood Carved ROUND TABLE, SIDE TABLES, SOFA, EASY CHAIRS, and MUSIC STAND.

Old Canton Blackwood BOOK SHELVES, BOOK CASES, TABLES, TEA POYS, STOOLS, and WASH-STAND.

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, BRONZE GASALIERS, and GAS BRACKETS, and MARBLE CLOCK.

GLASS WARE and PLATED WARE.

French-made Marble-top GLASS BOOK-CASE and SET of DRAWERS.

English-made MAHOGANY WRITING TABLES, CHEVAL GLASS, and CHAIRS.

English-made Walnut BEDROOM SUITE, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Tuesday, the 5th July.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

R. FRASER-SMITH,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

ARBITRATOR,

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

CLUB CHAMBERS, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

	Price.
Mercantile Directory of the World, in 3 volumes, comprising the Continental, Foreign and British Portions	\$25.00
Grammatica Nacional de Aulete	0.75
Laws of Lawn Tennis	0.50
Manual da Historia Sagrada	0.40
Select Phrases in the Canton Language	0.50
First Book of Reading Lessons: Part I	0.50
Part II	1.00
Dr. James Butler's Catechism	0.25
Topography of China	1.00
Guia do Christao	1.00
Evidence of the Affinity of the Polynesian and American Indians with the Chinese and other nations of Asia	1.00
Descrição do Imperio da China, precedida de algumas noticias sobre os Conventos de S. Francisco e de Sta. Clara em Macao: extracto do Vorge de Plantas e Flores da provincia da Madre de Deus dos capuchos reformados, composto pelo Padre Mestre Fr. Jacinto de Deus. Lente de Theologia, Primeiro Padre da mesma Provincia, ex-Commissario Geral e Deputado do Santo Officio da Inquisição de Goa na India Oriental	2.00

DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

Intimations.

LAUDATORY NOTICE.

THE Undersigned desire to testify and make known as widely as possible among Europeans as well as Chinese, their sincere and grateful appreciation of the kindness shown to them by Messrs Graham Rowe and Company of this place during the troubles attendant upon the war between Chili and Peru; and especially of the benevolent assistance rendered by the members of that firm on the occasion of the recent calamitous fire here, in receiving many Chinese into their house for protection, and in exhorting themselves to defend them from ill-disposed and lawless persons who sought to burn their dwellings and carry off their property.

In token of their heartfelt and lasting recognition of the above services this advertisement is published by

QUONG SUN CHEONG & Co.,
LIMA.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1881.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE
AGENTS.

RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.

MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE,

Begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 cents.
Shampooing.....25 "
Shaving.....25 "
Trimming Beards.....25 "

Monthly Customers taken at reduced rates.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo WASH as directed, you will never be bald. The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

PRIME GENEVEER in Stone Jars; MARTEL BRANDY *** at \$6.50 per Dozen; WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS and KUMMEL, Good NAVY COCOA (retail at 20 Cents per lb.). SALOON RIFLES and CARTRIDGES, Good REVOLVERS, RELOADING CABS, SHOT and CARTRIDGE CASES in Sizes, &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.

C. L. THEVENIN.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND COMMISSION AGENT.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

J. ULLMANN & Co.
42, QUEEN'S-ROAD, CENTRAL, 42.
Importers of WATCHES,
CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, MARINE
and EYE GLASSES, in great
varieties, and General Goods.
N.B.—Watches carefully repaired
at moderate rates.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL.

THIS Oil is a lubricant for the Valves and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and is free from the objections which exist against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Hongkong, June 23, 1881.

JUST LANDED.

Ex S. S. "Glaucus" and "Euphrates."

BASS'S PALE ALE in Pints, Bottled by CAMERON & SAUNDERS.
GUINNESS'S STOUT in Pints, Bottled by E. & J. BURKE.
For Sale by the Undersigned.
EÇA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, June, 15th 1881.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
PORT AND SHERRY,
of the finest quality, from Coolatta Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Club Chambers.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A FEW DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING GUNS, 100 Loaded Cartridges and Bags with them, at \$20 each.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A First Class PONY PHAETON by Lenny of Croydon.
Apply to
M. A.
The "Hongkong Telegraph" office.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

BOWLING ALLEYS.
WITH BALLS, PINS, &c.,
Complete.

The Alleys are 79 feet in length, and were laid down about a year ago at a cost of over \$600. They have seldom been played on, and are in splendid condition.

Will be sold a bargain.

Apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Club Chambers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A TABLE
Showing the mean time of Rising and Setting of the Sun calculated for the Latitude of Hongkong or any other Latitude if required.
PRICE:—20 cents.
DE SOUZA & Co.

FOR SALE.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen.—Price 50 cents.
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1881.

To be Let.

TO LET AT SPRING GARDENS

HOUSES containing 4 rooms, &c., at \$15 each per month, including taxes, from 1st August, 1881.

Apply to

J. PEREIRA,
112, Spring Gardens.

WITH Immediate Possession, at the "Blue Buildings," Praya East, One SECOND FLOOR.

One THIRD FLOOR.
Three BASEMENTS.
Also, one STONE BUILT GODOWN on the Premises.

Apply to FUNG MING SHAN,

Mercantile Bank; or,
J. M. GUEDES, JUN.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

BEDROOM TO LET,
With or Without Board.
CENTRAL POSITION.

Apply to

N. J.
Office of this Paper.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, &c.

HAVE FOR SALE.

Groceries.
Crosse & Blackwells, Celebrated Household Stores.
John Moir & Sons, Celebrated Household Stores.

American Stores of all descriptions.
Huntley & Palmer's BISCUITS & CAKES.
BUTTER, Danish & French, Philippe & Canada's PATES &c.
CHUTNIES & CURRY
POWDER, TEYSSONEAU'S FRUITS in juice.
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., &c.

Wines, Spirits, &c.
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MO-NOPOLE, pts. and qts. ADOLPHE COLLIN'S BOUZY CABINET.
MUMM'S (JULES) CHAMPAGNE pts. and qts.
NEYEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY, pts. and qts.
Charles Heidsieck's WHITE SEAL, pts. and qts. VEUVE CLUQUOT PONSARDIN, pts. and qts. Theophile Roderer & Co.'s VERZENAY MOUSSEUX, pts. and qts.
Krug's CHAMPAGNE, pts. and qts.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON. LORMONT, pints, and quarts.
ARAUZAN (Chateau), pints and quarts.
ERMITAGE LUDON. THIBCEUF (Chateau), pints and quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE (Cuvier & Adet's), pints and quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE, pints and quarts.
IRES GRAVES, pints and quarts.
BREAKFAST CLARET, pints and quarts.
OLD INVALID CLARET.
St. JULIEN, &c., &c. Breakfast Claret.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.
Chambertin, Chablis (White), Liebfraumilch Hockheimer, Niersteiner, Steinberger Cabinet, Radesheimer Berg, Konin Victoria Berg, Chateau Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut Sauterne Marsala, Saccone's Pale Dry White Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.'s Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.

1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.'s Brandy, Ruyet Guillet & Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars; Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recommended, Kinahan's LL Irish Whisky, Jamieson's Irish Whisky, Royal Glendee Whisky; AVH Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara, Curacao, pints and quarts; Angostura, Boker's and Orange Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E & J. Burke, pints and quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.
Fine ALE, bottled by MacEwen, Frickel & Co. ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

Aerated Waters.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER.
SARSAPARILLA, &c., &c., &c.

The Finest Stocks of CIGARS, CAVITE CHEROOTS, PRINCESA CHEROOTS, PRINCESA CIGARS, AROCEROS, VEGUEROS, &c., &c.

"PERFECTION" All Specially Selected.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, and Best NAVY. STATIONERY, BOOKS &c.

"Franklin Square" Library, "Seaside" Library, Harper's Half-hour Series. French Novels. Medical Works. School Books. Presentation Books.

Stationery for Ladies and Office use. Direct from the manufacturers (the best and Cheapest in Hongkong). Special orders in this line executed on very moderate terms.

Papers ruled to any pattern and stamped Plain, cameo or relief. Dies engraved to order. Office requisites of every description.
Milner's Fire Proof Safes, Cash and Deed Boxes, Brushware.
Outlory, Crockery, and Glassware.
Builder's Hardware material, Sporting Guns.—Revolvers and Sporting ammunition.
Sailmaking and Rigging promptly executed.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures this morning.

In this table the anchorage of Hongkong Harbour is divided, for purposes of reference, into five sections:—No. 1 extending from Green Island to the P. and O. Company's Wharf; No. 2 from the P. & O. Company's Wharf to the Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Wharf; No. 3 from the Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Wharf to the Government Wharf; No. 4 from the Government Wharf to the Wanchai Pier; and No. 5 from the Wanchai Pier to Kallett's Island.

Vessels.	Section.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Steamers.						
Amoy	3	June 28	Drewes	British	814	Siemssen & Co.
Brisbane	3	June 27	Reddell	British	891	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Carisbrooke	—	June 28	H. Wharton	British	960	Bun Hin Chan.
China	2	June 18	Ackermann	German	648	Siemssen & Co.
Chinking	* June	21	S. M. Orr	British	799	Siemssen & Co.
Cleveland	5	June 20	N. Harvey	British	769	Jardino, Matheson & Co.
Esmeralda	3	June 29	R. Talbot	British	395	Russell & Co.
Fame	3	—	A. Stopani	British	117	H. K. & W. Dock Co.
Hailoong	* May	18	Hunter	British	277	D. Lapraik & Co.
Heron	* May	21	Bunje	British	55	Captain Conner
Kwang Tung	3	June 28	M. Young	British	674	D. Lapraik & Co.
Lee-yuen	2	June 28	Tisdale	Chinese	734	C. M. S. N. Co.
Ling Ting	3	June 18	F. Deacon	Chinese	315	C. M. S. N. Co.
Meath	* June	21	John Johnson	British	1331	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
Namoa	3	June 21	Geo. Westoby	British	863	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
Norden	3	June 27	T. Rasmussen	Danish	778	Siemssen & Co.
Octava	—	June 28	Hansen	German	976	Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Polluce	4	May 15	G. Ragusin	Hungarian	1418	Melchers & Co.
Salvadora	* June	26	T.M. Laminaze	Spanish	615	Remedios & Co.
Sea Gull	4	—	Hayden	American	48	China Insurance Co.
Scrapis	5	June 22	S. F. North	British	1271	Captain
Thales	3	June 25	T. G. Pocock	British	820	D. Lapraik & Co.
Ulysses	3	June 22	A. Thompson	British	1560	Butterfield & Swire,
Volga	3	June 25	Guirand	French	991	Messageries M'times Co.

* Kowloon Dock.

Sailing Vessels.

Anna	2	June 25	G. B. Davidson	Ger. bark	350	Wieler & Co.
Anna Camp	4	June 5	Gardner	Amr. ship	1250	Borneo Co.
Bertha	4	June 13	C. L. Henne	Ger. bark	442	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Bonito	2	June 14	Wessenberg	Ger. bark	524	Wieler & Co.
Chateaubriand	3	June 12	C. H. Dodd	Brit. bark	409	Captain
Chusan	* June	8	Thorckell	Brit. bark	786	Melchers & Co.
C. F. Sargent	4	June 11	Hatherton	Amr. ship	1704	Borneo Co., Limited
Carl Ritter	2	May 24	Jager	Ger. bark	596	Wieler & Co.
Conquest	5	June 15	G. Homes	Amr. bark	575	Captain
Flodden	4	June 4	Shaw	Brit. bark	337	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
Fochoy	1	June 4	V. Guldborg	Siam. brig	300	Chinese
Great Surgeon	4	June 17	H. Arbecano	Amr. bark	786	Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Hermine	1	June 13	F. Loringren	Swed. bark	289	Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Humboldt	2	June 13	A. F. Stoll	Ger. bark	329	Lane Crawford & Co.
Hammonia	3	May 31	Weller	Ger. bark	408	Vogel & Co.
Herrman	2	June 5	Heryessen	Ger. bark	446	Vogel & Co.
Highlander	1	June 3	Clough	Amr. ship	1372	Vogel & Co.
Hilda Maria	2	June 25	Johannsen	Ger. bark	276	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
H. H. McGilvory	4	June 3	Wm. Y. Ford	Amr. ship	1322	Captain
H. Upmann	2	June 1	Weber	Ger. bark	426	Carlowitz & Co.
Hotspur	3	June 12	Jack	Brit. bark	522	Melchers & Co.
Hansa	3	May 10	Duneken	Ger. bark	428	Vogel & Co.
Java Packet	2	June 6	Hanson	Brit. bark	670	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
J. Christian	1	June 11	Rooklefs	Ger. bark	407	Siemssen & Co.
J. Ohase	4	June 7	Costigan	Amr. bark	696	Siemssen & Co.
Kjobenhavn	2	June 13	N. Magleby	Dan. bark	383	Wieler & Co.
Leonidas	5	June 27	C. C. Prelin	Brit. ship	1326	Captain
Louise	1	June 2	Schierloh	Ger. schr.	245	Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Mary	2	June 24	J. Wilson	Brit. brig	237	Ed. Schellhass & Co.
May	1	May 27	J. Grob	Brit. bark	237	J. D. Hutchison
Mabel	3	June 14	F. Snow	Amr. bark	783	Naval Storekeeper
Norseman	1	June 8	Conceptoin	Siam. ship	711	Chinese
P. G. Carvill	5	June 14	Thos. McFie	Brit. ship	1656	Messageries Maritimes.
Rockhurst	4	June 5	Bulford	Brit. ship	400	Vogel & Co.
Roderick Hay	2	June 28	P. H. Nicolson	Brit. bark	290	Tarnier & Co.
Schwan	1	June 16	Schroder	Ger. brig	275	Siemssen & Co.
S. S. Ridgway	2	May 31	Townsend	Amr. bark	870	Russell & Co.
Sir John Laurence	4	June 25	J. A. Best	Brit. ship	1090	Messageries M'times Co.
Sophie	2	June 10	H. Bango	Ger. brig	230	Wieler & Co.
Spartan	5	Feb. 6	Vincent	Amr. schr.	81	W. H. Ray
Tiber	5	June 12	J. K. Remie	Brit. bark	923	Borneo Co.
Tay Watt	1	June 6	Ecclestone	Siam. bark	640	Chinese
Theresa	4	June 5	Hartmann	Dan. bark	414	Vogel & Co.
Thoon Kramon	1	June 17	P. W. Vorrath	Siem. bark	474	Siemssen & Co.
Velocity	† May	14	R. Martin	Brit. bark	500	Pustau & Co.
Wilna	4	June 25	Lombard	Amr. ship	1483	Order.
Young Siam	1	June 7	Gomard	Siam. bark	781	Yuen Fat Hong

* Cosmopolitan Dock.

† Aberdeen Dock.

† Patent slip.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag.	Tons.	Owners or Agents.
Iehang	J. Ogston	British	700	Butterfield & Swire
Kinsan	Laid up	British	1050	H. C. & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Kiu-Kiang	T. Bonning	British	1061	H. C. & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Kiang-ping	—	Chinese	360	China Merchant S. S. Co.
Poyan	A. G. Carey	British	1890	H. C. & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Spark	Cadwaladar	British	140	H. C. & Macao Steam-boat Co.
White Cloud	Hoyland	British	652	H. C. & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Yotsai	McDougall	British	250	Kwok Achcong & Sons